**AMENDMENTS TO THE CLAIMS:** 

1. (Currently amended): A detection system for a bio-separation device, comprising:

a seperation separation channel having an exit and a first width;

a detection section having a second width larger than the first width of the separation

channel, wherein flow from the separation channel exits from the exit of the separation channel

into the detection section, and wherein mixing or diffusion of analytes occurs near the exit of the

separation channel;

means for an excitation system introducing excitation radiation axially at a location along

the detection section defining a detection zone as analytes pass the detection zone, said location

being defined at a distance of 100 to 500 times the second width of the detection section from the

exit of the separation channel, thereby allowing analytes sufficient distance to regroup from the

mixing or diffusion near the exit of the separation channel, said excitation system means for

introducing radiation including an optic fiber having an end in close proximity to the detection

zone; and

means for a detector system detecting radiation emission from the detection zone.

2. (Currently amended): The detection system as in claim 1, wherein the means for

introducing excitation radiation axially excitation system comprises a fiber that is directed into

an end of the detection section in proximity to the detection zone.

3. (Original): The detection section as in claim 2, wherein the excitation radiation is

provided at one wavelength.

4. (Original): The detection system as in claim 2, further comprising a light transmitting material disposed between the fiber and the detection zone to guide excitation radiation to the

detection zone.

5. (Currently amended): The detection system as in claim 4, wherein the means for

introducing excitation radiation axially excitation system further comprises a boundary material

that surrounds the light transmitting material and guides for guiding the excitation radiation from

the fiber to the detection zone.

6. (Original): The detection system as in claim 5, wherein the light transmitting material

has a refractive index greater than the refractive index of the boundary material to guide the

excitation radiation from the fiber to the detection zone by internal reflection.

7. (Original): The detection system as in claim 6, wherein the boundary material is

embodied in a tube.

8. (Original): The detection system as in claim 7, wherein the tube is made of Teflon and

the light transmitting material comprises a gel.

9. (Original): The detection system as in claim 1, wherein the excitation radiation is

provided at at least two wavelengths.

- 10. (Currently amended): The detection system as in claim 9, wherein the means for introducing excitation radiation excitation system comprises at least two radiation sources providing radiation at different wavelengths.
- 11. (Currently amended): The detection system as in claim 10, wherein the means for introducing excitation radiation excitation system comprises an optical element that channels the radiation from the two radiation sources into a single fiber directed at the detection zone.
- 12. (Original): The detection system as in claim 11, wherein the optical element comprises a beam splitter.
- 13. (Original): The detection system as in claim 11, wherein the radiation sources comprise Light Emitting Diodes.
- 14. (Original): The detection system as in claim 11, wherein the radiation sources comprise lasers.
- 15. (Currently amended): The detection system as in claim 10, wherein the means of introducing excitation radiation excitation system comprises two fibers directed at the detection zone, wherein each fiber is coupled to a different one of the at least two radiation sources.

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16. (Currently amended): The detection system as in claim 1, further comprising means

for axially detecting wherein the detector system comprises a radiation transmitting structure

<u>directing</u> radiation emission <u>axially</u> from the detection zone.

17. (Currently amended): The detection system as in claim 16, wherein the radiation

transmitting structure means for axially detecting radiation emission comprises a fiber that is

directed into an end of the detection section in proximity to the detection zone.

18. (Currently amended): The detection system as in claim 17, wherein the means for

axially detecting radiation emission detector system shares the same single fiber as the means for

introducing excitation radiation axially excitation system to transmit excitation radiation and

radiation emission.

19. (Original): The detection system as in claim 18, further comprising a confocal optical

element that transmits excitation radiation and radiation emission.

20. (Original): The detection system as in claim 19, wherein the confocal optical element

comprises micro-lenses.

21. (Original): The detection system as in claim 19, wherein the confocal optical element

comprises a beam combiner.

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22. (Currently amended): The detection system as in claim 1, wherein the means for detecting radiation emission from the detection zone detector system comprises a set of microlenses.

23. (Currently amended): The detection system as in claim 1, wherein the means for detecting radiation emission from the detection zone detector system comprises a curved reflective collector.

24. (Original): The detection system as in claim 23, wherein the curved reflective collector comprises one of a parabolic, ellipsoidal, toroidal, or spherical reflector.

25. (Canceled)

26. (Currently amended): The detection system as in claim 1 wherein the means for introducing excitation radiation axially excitation system comprises a radiation source and a light transmitting material disposed between the radiation source and the detection zone to guide excitation radiation to the detection zone.

27. (Currently amended): The detection system as in claim 26 wherein the means for introducing excitation radiation axially excitation system further comprises a boundary material that surrounds the light transmitting emitting material and guides for guiding the excitation radiation from the excitation source to the detection zone.

28. (Currently amended): The detection system as in claim 1 wherein the analytes comprise a material that fluoresces in the presence of the excitation radiation, and the <u>detector</u> system means for detecting radiation emission comprises means for a detector detecting fluorescence emission of the material.

29. (Currently amended): The detection system as in claim 1 wherein the radiation emission is at least one of:

fluorescene;

chemiluminescence; or and

phosphorescence.

30. (Currently amended): A bio-separation instrument, comprising:

a separation channel having a first width and an exit;

means for a separation system separating a sample in the separation channel into analytes; and

a detection system, comprising:

- (a) a detection section having a second width larger than the first width of the separation channel wherein flow from the separation channel exits from the exit of the separation channel into the detection section, and wherein mixing or diffusion of analytes occurs near the exit of the separation channel;
- (b) means for a radiation system introducing excitation radiation axially at a location along the detection section defining a detection zone as analytes pass the detection zone, said location being defined at a distance of 100 to 500 times the second

width of the detection section from the exit of the separation channel, thereby allowing analytes sufficient distance to regroup from the mixing or diffusion near the exit of the separation channel, said means for introducing excitation radiation system including an optic fiber having an end in close proximity to the detection zone; and

(c) means for a detector system detecting radiation emission from the detection zone.

31. (Currently amended): A bio-separation instrument as in claim 30, wherein the separation channel is defined by a capillary column, and the means for separating a sample separation system is configured to effect separation of the sample by electrophoresis.

32-34. (Canceled)